

THE DAILY BEE.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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ADVERTISEMENTS:  
All communications relating to news and  
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of this paper.

BUSINESS LETTERS:  
All business letters and remittances should be  
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.  
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE

## Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee  
Publishing company, do solemnly swear  
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee  
for the week ending June 3, 1887, was as  
follows:  
Saturday, May 28, 14,000  
Sunday, May 29, 14,000  
Monday, May 30, 14,000  
Tuesday, May 31, 14,000  
Wednesday, June 1, 14,000  
Thursday, June 2, 14,000  
Friday, June 3, 14,000  
Average, 14,000

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
4th day of June, 1887.  
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

[SEAL.]  
Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn,  
deposes and says that he is secretary of The  
Bee Publishing company, that the actual  
average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for  
the month of June, 1887, is 14,000 copies;  
for July, 1887, 14,000 copies; for August,  
1887, 14,000 copies; for September, 1887,  
14,000 copies; for October, 1887, 14,000  
copies; for November, 1887, 14,000  
copies; for December, 1887, 14,000 copies;  
for January, 1888, 14,000 copies; for February,  
1888, 14,000 copies; for March, 1888, 14,000  
copies; for April, 1888, 14,000 copies; for May,  
1888, 14,000 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th  
day of June A. D., 1887.  
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

A GREAT deal of Kansas City capital is  
being invested in Omaha. There are  
some men in Kansas City who are very  
level-headed.

ALL persons in favor of separating poli-  
tics from the public school manage-  
ment, will vote to-day for the non-parti-  
san school board.

JOHN SHERMAN's boom is having a  
very healthy growth. If the early bird  
catches the worm, the Ohio statesman is  
very likely to "catch on."

A MYSTERIOUS malady has developed  
among the imported horses in Illinois  
which is proving very disastrous. The  
veterinarians are unable to determine  
the nature of the disease. A general  
quarantine of animals affected is being  
established.

THE SAN FRANCISCO wheat shorts are  
being squeezed even more severely than  
those of Chicago. They were made to  
pay an advance of 25 cents a bushel on  
last Friday and are threatened with a  
further advance of 40 cents. The syndi-  
cate that is managing the Chicago corner  
is interested also in the San Francisco  
deal.

EASTERN yachting circles are intensely  
interested in the performances of the  
new English yacht, Thistle, which is to  
come into American waters to contest  
for the great trophy, the America's cup.  
The new craft is undoubtedly a swifter  
boat than any yet sent over for the prize,  
but she will have to show better qualities  
than she has thus far to have a claim to  
be regarded as a certain winner against  
our fast yachts.

MR. BLAINE has not always commended  
himself to the esteem of Englishmen, but  
he will, nevertheless, be cordially received  
in England, and if he seeks popular honors  
will receive them. He will probably, how-  
ever, avoid publicity as much as possible,  
in order that his conduct shall not be  
liable to any misconstruction at home,  
where it is hardly necessary to say it will  
be observed with great interest.

THE political situation in Mexico is  
evidently not an entirely happy one.  
There are partly good reasons for be-  
lieving that the clerical party, which in  
the nature of things can have no love  
for the republic, is doing a good deal of  
insidious work, designed to injure the  
present government. The idea that there  
is any serious movement in behalf of  
Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is  
however, not at all credible. Mexico  
will never again be good ground on  
which to establish a monarchy.

CHICAGO is taking great pride in the  
fact that it has had one convention this  
year and is to have another. We have no  
wish to dampen the enthusiasm of our  
sister city, but we feel called upon to re-  
mark that Omaha has entertained two  
national conventions this year, and has  
one more in view. With every facility  
for entertainment, a delightful climate,  
and a people running over with hospi-  
tality, it is not surprising that Omaha  
should have the preference as a conven-  
tional centre.

We are assured by our democratic  
contemporary that there is no conspiracy  
against Chief of Police Seavey, and in  
proof of that assertion the fact is stated  
that the BEE has published a dispatch  
from Santa Barbara confirming in part  
the statements which appeared in a Los  
Angeles paper regarding Mr. Seavey. So  
far as the publication is concerned there  
was no conspiracy, but there is a suspi-  
cious unanimity and harmony in the  
warfare on Seavey by papers whose  
editors were left out in the cold by Gov-  
ernor Thayer, and whose candidate for  
chief of police was left out by the  
commission.

It is likely that William E. Chandler  
will be chosen to represent New Hamp-  
shire in the United States senate for the  
unexpired term of the late Senator Pike.  
Mr. Chandler's ambition has for some  
time taken this direction, and from the  
vantage ground of the senate he will  
doubtless make himself felt in the  
national campaign of next year. It is also  
surmised that he will keep a sharp eye  
on Secretary Whitney and his reorganiza-  
tion of the navy department. There are  
people who do not regard Mr. Chandler  
as a model statesman, but he is unques-  
tionably a man of decided ability and a  
partisan who can be depended upon not  
to drift.

## A Base Slander Refuted.

On Sunday, May 29th, the following  
statement appeared in the Omaha Herald  
in its bushwhacking column, conducted  
under the caption of "The Casual Listen-  
er":

"The listener heard yesterday why Gov.  
Thayer is so sore on Editor Rothacker. When  
the gambling bill was before the govern-  
ment, Goodly Boker went to Rose-  
water and asked his assistance and influence  
with Thayer. Rosewater, so the story runs,  
told Boker to send down \$2,500 to Thayer.  
The money was raised among the sporting  
fraternity, and Rothacker having heard of it,  
decided to checkmate the Rosewater-Boker  
racket. He went to Lincoln with this aim  
and told Thayer that he had positive evidence  
that the \$2,500 had been raised and sent to  
Lincoln to be given to him (Thayer) if he  
would veto the bill. Rothacker told him that  
he would print the whole thing if the bill was  
not signed. Thayer, under this stress, did  
sign the bill and the money was returned to  
the Omaha contributors, but Thayer has had  
it in for Rothacker ever since."

So the story runs. Who concocted this  
story and by whom was it circulated?  
We venture to assert by none other than  
the "Casual Listener" and his runaway  
mate the rowdy editor who never will  
forgive Governor Thayer for refusing to  
appoint him member of the police com-  
mission.

It is the most audacious and villainous  
attempt ever made in this state by any  
man or paper to blacken the reputation  
of a chief executive, and incite the  
editor of a leading daily, in a conspiracy  
to bribe a governor.

A letter enclosing copy of the slander-  
ous article was promptly mailed by the  
editor of the BEE to Governor Thayer,  
who made the following response:  
LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—Hon. E. Rose-  
water, Omaha, Neb., Dear Sir: In reply to  
your letter of the 29th ult. I have to say that  
I noticed the charge made by "the listener"  
in the Omaha Herald that a fund was made up  
to be used to defeat the anti-gambling bill,  
and that you said "put down \$2,500 for  
Thayer," and that Rothacker threatened to  
publish the whole thing if I vetoed the bill.

I never heard of any except your state-  
ment that a fund had been raised to seal  
the bill, until I read in the Herald by  
"the listener" that I was to be paid to veto  
the bill. You never mentioned the subject  
to me, and you never said anything that could  
be distorted into such a statement. On the  
contrary you wrote me, strongly urging me  
to sign the bill.

Mr. Rothacker never mentioned such a  
subject to me. He never threatened me  
with giving that or anything else away.  
There was nothing to give away for the  
reason that the whole statement in every  
particular, is one of the foulest slanders  
without a shred of anything to hold it  
together. The charge is as infamous as the  
source from which it comes.

I never had a doubt about signing the bill,  
but delayed it on account of parties in  
Omaha, who telegraphed me, asking how  
long a time I would give them to be heard. I  
replied, "till Tuesday night." That was the  
last time within which I could act on it.  
My mind was fully made up to approve the  
bill, though John McShane telegraphed me  
to veto it. Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER.  
This letter reached Omaha while the  
editor of the BEE was at Chicago in at-  
tendance at an Associated Press meeting,  
hence the unavoidable delay in making it  
public.

Goodly Brucker, who is represented as  
having been advised by Rosewater to  
bribe Governor Thayer with \$2,500, de-  
nounces that statement as an unmitigated  
fabrication and is ready to testify at any  
time that he never talked with Rosewater  
about the governor, and never advised  
with him, or sought his influence or ad-  
vice to induce the governor to withhold  
his signature from the bill. It strikes us  
that the best the Herald can do, under  
these circumstances, is to make an un-  
qualified retraction.

## The Pacific Railroad Debt.

The Pacific railroads commission is  
prosecuting its work with commendable  
industry, but this far to really little  
effect. What small amount of informa-  
tion it has been able to extract from the  
gentlemen with uncertain memories who  
have appeared before it, that was not  
previously known to everybody reason-  
ably well posted regarding the history of  
these roads, is of very questionable  
value. The New York Commercial  
Advertiser remarks that one conclusion  
at least ought to have been reached by all  
who have followed the delving process of  
the commission, and that is, "that con-  
gress can hardly be expected to bring the  
railroad debt complications to an early  
or satisfactory settlement. Far from aid-  
ing such a consummation the commit-  
tee's revelations are likely to furnish an  
almost insurmountable obstacle." It  
thinks the facts regarding the bits of  
jobbery connected with the Kansas Pacific  
consolidation and the Missouri Pa-  
cific complications, "while not at all  
new, and not especially pertinent to  
the discussion, will furnish speech ma-  
terial sufficient to last the Vances and  
Riddleborders of the next congress  
through the entire session." It is not  
probable that this promise will be  
the least degree annoy the corporations. The  
longer they are talked at the better they  
will be pleased. Practical legislation in  
the interest of the people is what they  
fear.

Assuming that congress is not likely to  
bring the question of debt settlement to a  
vote, our New York contemporary sug-  
gests that it remains for the railroad  
managers to plan what can be done on  
their side. It urges Mr. Adams of the  
Union Pacific, to take the initiative and  
make plans for floating a public mort-  
gage sufficient to retire at its maturity  
the whole government debt of his road.  
This, our contemporary believes, could  
easily be done, and probably at a  
low rate of interest, in the present  
condition of the company and of the  
bond market. The trouble  
with the Commercial-Advertiser is that it  
does not know what it is talking about  
when it tackles the Union Pacific debt  
settlements. The next congress will in  
all probability make some provision for  
solving the Pacific railroad debt problem.  
The subject has been under discussion  
during three preceding sessions, and the  
issues involved are as thoroughly under-  
stood now as they ever will be. Mr.  
Adams has presented his plan of settle-  
ment to congress several times, but he  
has not been able to convince the na-  
tional legislature that his plan is in the  
public interest. Although the Pacific  
railroad committees have recom-  
mended Mr. Adams, funding scheme,  
leading members view it in another  
light. Mr. Adams insists that ancient  
history, as relating to Pacific railroad  
management, should be expunged, and  
the entire debt, whether honestly and  
legally incurred or fraudulently contract-  
ed, shall be legalized by congress and

funded at low rates for eighty years. In  
other words, Mr. Adams proposes that  
the enormous Pacific railroad debt, which  
is fully three times as large as the actual  
value of the road, shall be salted down  
for three generations, and interest and  
principal taxed up against the  
people in the territory tributary  
to the road. The holders of Pacific  
railroad stocks which represent half  
twice as much capital as the roads could  
be duplicated for to-day would come in  
for their regular dividends. This feature  
of the funding scheme is the stumbling  
block to a settlement. There are those  
in congress who insist that the govern-  
ment has no right to legalize the Credit  
Mobilier robberies, and impose upon the  
people of the trans-Missouri region the  
payment of these debts in excessive tolls.  
The government having failed to protect  
itself against these robberies of its debtors,  
should either make an effort to recover  
the fraudulently gotten property or  
compel the stockholders to make good  
the theft out of their own pockets, the  
same as the stockholders of a national  
bank would be obliged to do if its man-  
agers had robbed the bank. This is the  
keynote of the situation. A proposition  
to fund the honest debt of the Pacific  
roads will meet with no objection, but  
the scheme to pile a mountain of fraudu-  
lent debts upon the company and compel  
its patrons for the next eighty years to  
groan under the burden is unjust and  
utterly defensible.

## Restricted Rights of Way.

The council passed a resolution at its  
last meeting directing the Union Pacific  
and Burlington roads to comply with the  
provisions of the ordinance which grants  
them permission to bridge Thirteenth  
street. That thoroughfare has for years  
been obstructed by stone piers and  
wooden piling regardless of the condi-  
tions under which the right of way was  
granted by the city and in violation of  
promises repeatedly made by the railway  
managers. It remains to be seen whether  
the roads will now comply with the order  
of the council. In this connection it may  
be pertinent to call attention to the im-  
perative necessity of proper safeguards  
in legislating franchises and granting  
rights of way to railroads within  
the corporate limits. Cincinnati af-  
fords a striking example for  
Omaha in this respect. A few years ago  
Cincinnati granted extraordinary privi-  
leges to the Big Four railway company  
in the way of allowing streets to be closed  
and others occupied by the road, for the  
purpose of securing to the city a union  
passenger depot. The act granting the  
franchise explicitly stated that the depot  
should forever be open to all roads con-  
terminating at Cincinnati upon fair and  
reasonable terms, and upon completion of  
the building and approaches thereto the  
Baltimore & Ohio, Ohio & Mississippi,  
Cincinnati Southern and the Bee line, to-  
gether with the Big Four, occupied it  
with their trains and harmony prevailed.  
But about a month ago the Big Four,  
being the owner of the track approaches  
to the depot, notified the Ohio & Missis-  
sippi president that after June 30 he  
would not be allowed to use the ap-  
proaches, which will completely shut  
that road out of the passenger station.  
The Big Four admits the right of the Ohio  
& Mississippi to use the rail approaches  
thereto, and since all the available  
ground is occupied by the Big Four it fol-  
lows that the mere right to use the sta-  
tion building amounts to nothing. The  
mistake Cincinnati made was in not in-  
cluding the approaches to the station in  
the franchise.

Omaha should profit by the experience  
of Cincinnati and hereafter grant no  
right of way or franchise without proper  
restrictions and specific conditions as to  
the rights of connecting lines.

## The Allen Land Law.

We have referred to the opinion given  
by Congressman Payson, author of the  
act restricting the holding of  
lands in the territories and the  
District of Columbia by alien persons,  
associations or corporations, that the law  
goes to the extent of prohibiting such  
aliens from investing in mining prop-  
erty in the territories. The case brought  
to his attention was that of a mining  
company organized under the laws of  
Texas and running mines in New Mexico,  
which was endeavoring to dispose of  
shares of its stock to English investors,  
who were about to purchase when the  
existence of this law was brought to  
their knowledge. This put a stop to the  
transaction, and the view taken of the  
law by its author may be expected not  
only to stop all investments of foreign  
capital in the stock of corporations own-  
ing real property in the territories, but  
to prove exceedingly disquieting to those  
who now hold such investments. The pro-  
visions of this act are embraced in four  
sections. In substance as follows:  
Section 1. No butchery of the United  
States or domestic corporations can acquire  
any land except such as may be acquired  
by inheritance or in good faith in the collection  
of previous debts, provided such restriction  
shall not apply to cases where the right to  
hold or acquire lands is secured to citizens of  
other countries by treaty.

Section 2. No corporation or association more  
than 20 per cent of whose stock is owned by  
aliens, can acquire such real estate.

Section 3. No corporation, except for construc-  
tion or operation of railroads, canals or tur-  
bines, can acquire more than 5,000 acres of  
land in the territories.

Section 4. Any violation of the act is punish-  
able by forfeiture.

It has undoubtedly been the popular  
impression regarding the purpose of this  
act that it was intended to prevent the  
acquisition by aliens of large areas of  
land in the territories, a practice that has  
grown to be a serious abuse which called  
loudly for a remedy. The debates on the  
bill in congress dwelt entirely upon this  
practice, Mr. Payson himself having pre-  
sented a tabulated statement showing  
that aliens and foreign corporations had  
over 20,000,000 acres of land in the United  
States, and stated that the list should in-  
clude some 10,000,000 acres more. If,  
however, the view of Mr. Payson re-  
garding the meaning and scope of the law  
is correct, it assumes an importance  
much more grave and far-reaching than  
it has been generally supposed to have.  
If mining companies owning real estate  
in the territories cannot dispose of shares  
of their stock to foreign capitalists, it is  
evident that neither can railroad com-  
panies having land in the territories.  
The principle under the law, as con-  
strued by its author, that applies to the  
one form of corporation, must obviously  
apply to the other. What effect this  
must have upon the financial interests of  
the country becomes a very serious ques-  
tion.

## The purpose of rescuing the agricul-

tural lands of the territories from the  
grasp of alien owners, whether individ-  
uals, associations or corporations, was  
wise and necessary. The misfortune is  
that such action was not taken years  
ago, before millions of acres were ab-  
sorbed by these foreign speculators, who  
have thereby vastly increased their  
wealth to the detriment of our  
people. But whether it is desir-  
able to carry the exclusion from  
investment of foreign capital as far as  
Mr. Payson's construction of the law  
would carry it is a question that needs to  
be very carefully considered. A San  
Francisco contemporary thoughtfully ob-  
serves that the principle which applies  
to securing the agricultural lands against  
alien possession cannot obtain as to  
mining ground. It says: "The mining  
law of the United States limits a claim  
to 1,500 feet by 600, about twenty  
acres, and as a rule mining ground is  
useless for any other purpose than min-  
ing. Mining, unlike farming, does not  
produce immediate results, unless in  
very exceptional cases. There is gener-  
ally a long series of calls or assessments  
before the first dividend, all of which  
money is spent in the country for wages,  
machinery and other operating expenses.  
Every dollar in dividends represents a  
large antecedent as well as contin-  
uous outlay, and the payment of a  
great many men." It may be remarked,  
also, that except for the investment of  
foreign capital in this direction develop-  
ment would be very much slower. It is  
plainly a very different matter whether  
a million of dollars of foreign capital is  
employed in opening mines, taking the  
chances of success or failure, or is in-  
vested in agricultural lands from which  
a profit, to be exacted of the people at  
the will of the owner, is assured.

It will thus be seen that this law raises  
questions of the greatest importance,  
touching vast financial interests in two  
continents. Its cardinal principle the  
American people will insist shall be  
adhered to, but it may be found judicious  
to amend the law that it shall not  
operate to the exclusion of all foreign  
investments in this country in which real  
property in the territories is involved.

We are informed that several assessors  
have simply copied last year's assess-  
ment roll, which is returned this year  
without formal change. This is gross  
negligence, to call it by a mild name.  
Quite apart from the substantial im-  
provements made in every part of the  
city in 1886 the advance in the market  
value of real estate was fully twenty-five  
per cent over the preceding year. There  
was also a very general subdivision of  
acre property into town lots. Land that  
had been taxed on a valuation of \$100  
per acre was last year subdivided into  
lots which readily sell for \$500 to  
\$1,000 each. In other words the real  
property assessed for \$100 has been sell-  
ing for from \$250 to \$500. To list  
such property at the assessed valuation  
of 1886 shows either criminal neglect or  
nexusable partiality.

WHILE Omaha is one of the healthiest  
cities in America her city authorities  
should not neglect the ordinary sanitary  
precautions. There are a number of  
wretchedly built tenement houses in this  
city, crowded from cellar to garret, where  
malaria is bred and epidemic disease is  
stored for want of drainage. These  
tenement lodgers are compelled to drink  
the water drawn from wells, into which  
the contents of closets are filtered. Our  
health officers should take some steps to  
compel the owners of tenement houses  
to provide proper drainage for their lots  
and buildings before the hot weather  
sets in.

## We do like enterprise.

But that pink-  
tinted mammoth Sunday edition, with  
its acres of sign boards of Omaha, Cheyenne,  
Hastings, St. Joe, Chicago, Grand Island  
and Red Oak business houses recalls the  
graveyard song of the sexton, "We Have  
Taken Them In! We Are Taking Them In!"

It is very probable that were President  
Cleveland to go to St. Louis during the  
meeting there of the Grand Army he  
would hear some things not conducive  
to his peace of mind. But he isn't going,  
so far as he knows at present, and it is  
well for both the veterans and the presi-  
dent that such is the case.

PAT FORD's objection to Chief Seavey is  
that he dyes his whiskers. That's a  
fashion Pat considers abominable. If  
the chief of police had only dyed his  
nose a bright Frank Walter's ruby he  
would be all right.

THE patrons of the public schools must  
smash the party slates by electing the  
non-partisan board of education ticket.  
The managers of our public schools should  
be kept out of the political cesspool.

INTELLIGENT and conscientious citizens  
must rebuke bores in both parties to-  
day. The intrusion of political hacks  
into our school management is an out-  
rage.

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

## Nebraska Jottings.

Red Cloud has contracted for electric  
lights.

Hastings real estate is ruling high and  
changing hands rapidly.

The electric light plant in Columbus  
will be ready by July 1.

A soldiers' and sailors' reunion will be  
held at Havanna, beginning July 4.

The assessed valuation of property in  
Columbus this year amounts to \$391,457.

The striped ground squirrel is harvest-  
ing a fair share of the crop in Dundy  
county.

Hog thieves made several long hauls  
in the vicinity of Weeping Water last  
week.

Hartington will blow up \$300 on the  
Fourth. Omaha will send \$100 on the  
same route.

THE Kansas City & Omaha railroad  
graders have reached McCook Junction  
in the southwest.

A book agent was run in at St. Edwards  
for peddling the "Life of Christ" without  
a license and relieved of the profits on a  
week's sales.

The Newton hotel of Central City, a  
large three-story building, is completed  
and will be dedicated with a banquet to-  
morrow night.

Plattsmouthers are talking of sending  
out an expedition in search of the street  
railway company recently lost in the  
wilderness of the boom.

The Elkhorn Valley road from Fremont  
west is being ballasted with gravel, fifty  
cars a day being hauled and dumped along  
the track. The road will soon be in first  
class condition.

A Kansas sufferer with an innocent  
mug and a team of horses tarried in  
Benkeman long enough to dispose of the

animals and fall into the arms of a sheriff.  
He had borrowed the team.

Crestighton, Knox county, proposes to  
have a five mile race looking for the  
Omaha-Yankton road by surveying a  
portion of the road and presenting the  
right of way to the builders.

The commissioners of Dawson county  
have plowed up considerable indignation  
and ugly interrogations by purchasing  
scraps in Omaha for \$3 each which  
could be bought at home for \$6.50.

An expert crackman made a safe  
call on E. W. Du Witt's store in Neligh  
a few nights ago, and extracted \$80 from  
the cash drawer. In such cases, the  
rude intruder forgot to leave a clue.

Pawnee City recently sent a train-load  
of products to Chicago, bearing on the  
outer walls banners with strange de-  
vices, among others the following slip of  
the pen: "Hogs pay the taxes in Pawnee  
county."

E. R. Bison, a prominent farmer of  
Platte county, was suddenly robbed of  
desyptic symptoms last week by a kick  
from a horse. The animal planted his  
shoe impressively in his pit for good  
luck.

The Nebraska City News grows weary  
of the talk of booms. After careful ob-  
servation and due regard for truth, the  
News fails to see a genuine, substantial  
boom, outside of Omaha. Other towns are  
silly progress.

The progress of woman's rights in Ne-  
braska is sufficient to warrant Mrs. Clara  
Bewick Colby in changing the Woman's  
Tribune from a monthly to a weekly  
publication. Clara hopes to hammer a  
hole in the prejudices of mankind before  
many more years.

May Shoemaker, a McCook water-  
man, made a pin cushion of her mouth and  
swallowed a point. The doctors laid her  
out on a bench, slapped her vigorously  
on the back, dosed her with emetics and  
sawed her. The pin was finally  
expelled and May blossoms in June.

The town of York has entered into a  
contract with the Strang company, of  
Omaha, for a system of waterworks. The  
company has secured a franchise for  
twenty-five years. Every inch of pipe  
will be laid and fifty hydrants put in, for  
which the city pays \$3,000 per annum.

The Hastings Independent calls loudly  
for a protective asylum for fools, with  
whom the city seems to be overstocked.  
This does not include the number taken  
in by railroad fakery lately. It refers  
solely to those speculators who followed  
a brass-mounted sharp and invested \$300  
in side chains and Waterbury watches  
last week.

R. G. Carr and Herbert Sargent became  
involved in a fierce dispute at West  
Union. Sargent displayed considerable  
eloquence with his palms and was about  
to close with a brilliant peroration when  
Carr pulled a knife, knocked down his  
adversary and slashed his back in a hor-  
rible manner. Sargent is in a precarious  
condition and Carr is under bonds.

A bunch of commercial drummers set-  
tled down for a day's sport by a dam  
site in Wayne, loaded with bottled bait.  
The chronicles of the time affirm that  
they tried to test the president's  
method of wooing the elusive bullhead  
from his lair. They disposed of the bait  
themselves, threw the bottles into the  
creek and returned to town loaded  
with fish stories and snake bites.

Platte county's man-eating stallion con-  
tinues to terrify the country. He refused  
from his lair, they disposed of the bait  
themselves, threw the bottles into the  
creek and returned to town loaded  
with fish stories and snake bites.

Creighton is a rank prohibition town,  
but an occasional jug is snaked in to  
seduce the natives. One evening last  
week a well-known drunkard was seen  
hugging the shadows of back yards on his  
way home, with a suspicious looking ves-  
sel in his grip. A party of nosegays in-  
stantly started out to head him off. The  
drunkard, however, was not deterred, and  
passed the jug around. It was loaded with but-  
termilk, liberally mixed with croton oil.

The Dundey Democrat rushes to the  
rescue of the scalp editor of its Lincoln  
namesake with a victim of aboriginal ap-  
pearance. His name is James Dally, an  
old-time scout and Indian shooter. Way  
back in the sixties a band of Sioux tied  
James to a stake, warmed his shins and  
shied tomahawks at his flowing locks. In  
a sense of charity he believed his fate  
and left him to the tender care of an  
airy company, which came up unexpect-  
edly. Dally survived for a worse fate.  
He is now said to be in Omaha actively  
engaged in scalping interiors with whisky  
shots and croton.

The Plattsmouth Journal scoldes the  
air with double headed lines proclaiming  
that Cass county needs a court house.  
One year ago, in an hour of inspired  
liberality, the city offered to build  
and equip a commodious quarters  
for the county officials, but they  
spurred the innovation and burrowed  
an extra hole in the clay bank supporting  
the moss covered county building, and  
settled down with rheumatics for com-  
pensation. But of their primitive ideas  
was a secret desire to maim, with drop-  
sical quarrels, an official noted for his  
grip on public pay, but he grew fat  
physically and financially on the job, and  
was dismissed, and he delivered a new  
ready to take anything that is offered.

The perennial blush of John L. Minor,  
a bashful clerk in the store department  
of the B. & M. in Plattsmouth, has wilted  
in the sunlight of recent developments.  
During the first half of the year Mr.  
Minor contracted a severe dose of cold  
fever and quietly slipped to St. Joseph for  
treatment. His early return to duty con-  
vinced his companions that the trip was  
successful. For four average months  
John kept locked in his bosom the  
thrilling shadows of a great secret, and  
frequent mysterious trips to Atchison  
intensified the belief that somebody was  
about to "drop."

Last week he braced  
himself to Atchison and returned on  
Sunday with Mrs. Minor, nee Miss  
Emma D. Hobbs. They were married on  
the 24th of last January.

The harvest of graduates has com-  
menced. Every school of prominence in  
the state has its contingent of graduates,  
more laborious essays have already en-  
livened the columns of the country press.  
The ills of the human race and govern-  
ment, monarchical maladies and republi-  
can reforms, ancient and modern eras,  
and other topics of thrilling interest are  
dissected and the meat of the moss-covered  
spread out with gorgeous periods  
before admiring parents and friends.  
It is the rosy morning of a new life, the  
quiet period, and a brief flower-laden calm  
preceding the stormy struggle for  
place, profit or power. To them the  
bottle for bread, the strife of wage  
workers and moneyed men are as chaff  
blown from the millstone—they are in-  
visible to the gaze of inexperience. It  
is best so. Let them enjoy the full  
measure of youthful school time happi-  
ness. Trial and toll will come later on.

## Iowa Items.

Chariton people are moving for fac-  
tories.

The union labor party has been organ-  
ized in Marshall county.